

THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD.—DAVEY CRICKET.

Vol. II. No. 26.]

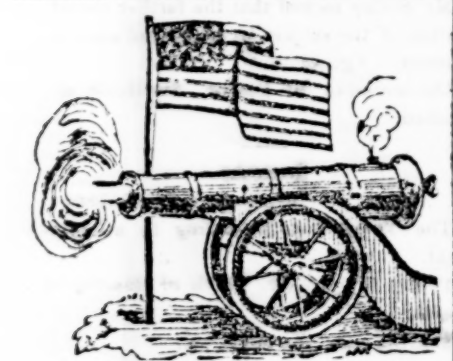
Rutherfordton, N. C., Tuesday, July 25, 1868.

[Whole No. 78.]

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National Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.
U. S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
SCUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.
POETS CORNER.



For the Star.
LOVE ME, MOTHER.

BY LATIMER.

Love me, mother—as you did
When a little child I stood
By thy side—and when you prayed
That I might be always good—
Always good! alas for us—
All can not be good who will—
And I sometimes go astray,
But, dear mother, love me still.

Love me, mother—though the years
Of my childhood now are gone;
I am tossed with manhood's cares,
And I feel almost alone;
But though those I love deceive me
And my heart affection's child,
Mother, you will never leave me
You, I know, will love me still.

Love me, mother, though old age
Now has streaked with grey thy hair
And has furrowed in thy face
The deep lines of time and care.
Mother, has my own rude hand
Helped thy life with care to fill,
Oh forgive my thoughtlessness
And, dear mother, love me still.

Love me, mother, for thy love
Will an unknown strength impart,
Oh! a blessing it will prove
To my weary sinking heart.
Though my way be dark and dreary
And I feel my pathway dim,
I will not grow sad and weary,
Mother, if you love me still.

TRAMPLE IT DOWN.

BY N. DEAN CLARK.

Trample it down, trample it down,
It is only a suffering heart;
Trample it down, trample it down,
It is only a suffering heart;
Trample it down, trample it down,
It is only a suffering heart;
Trample it down, trample it down,
It is only a suffering heart.

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Legislature of North Carolina.

House of Representatives.

Friday, July 10, 1868.

The Speaker called the House to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hudson.

Mr. Abbott submitted a majority report of the Committee on Disabilities, in which were incorporated the following resolutions:

Resolved, That no person whose disabilities have not been removed, is entitled to a seat on the floor of the House.

Mr. Durham offered a minority report by way of a substitute, providing that all persons holding certificates of election signed by Gen. Canby, shall be allowed to qualify on the presenting of each certificate.

The substitute was favored by Messrs. Durham and Argo, and opposed by Messrs. Seymour, Sinclair, Poir, Abbott, Estes, and Silley.

The discussion was mainly upon the legality of the Howard amendment. It had not been ratified by three-fourths of the States, and therefore was not a law of the land, and consequently was of no force in this State.

If North Carolina was in the Union, she was a co-equal State, and Congress had no more right to impose the conditions prescribed in the 14th Article so-called, upon a legislation of North Carolina than upon one of New York or Pennsylvania.

Mr. Seymour said the Howard amendment had been a part of the Constitution since March, 1867, when Nebraska ratified that amendment it became a law. The acts of secession by the Southern States were null and void, but nevertheless had destroyed the full relations of those States to the Federal Union. Conditions had been imposed by the Congress precedent to the States regaining that full relation, and also for the State after that happy event.

These conditions, contained in the Howard amendment, had been the settled policy for four years, and we are bound, in good faith, to support them.

Mr. Sinclair said that the Howard amendment was a statute law, if it was not the organic law. The ratification of that Article was a *sine qua non* to our getting into the Union. We knew that when we were voting for the Constitution, we were giving our allegiance to the central and parent government, which is the sovereign power of the land. The Republicans had never admitted as a party that the State was out of the Union. Such a thing was impossible unless the government had gone to pieces. If we adopt the substitute, we shall have to reconsider our action ratifying the Howard amendment a few days since. He wanted all relieved, but he wished to see such relief granted according to law.

Mr. Abbott said the Howard amendment was operative for three reasons, viz: 1st.—That it was a part of the constitution of the United States; 2d.—Because it had been ratified by this Legislature; 3d.—Because its ratification was a precedent to the States lately in rebellion regarding admission in the Union.

Mr. Poir considered the Howard Amendment a part of the Constitution. Three-fourths of the five States had ratified it.—The Seceding States had waged war for the purpose of establishing a government hostile to that of the United States. Their relation to the government had, therefore, been destroyed in a political sense, and they became as dead States deprived of their full rights in the Union. Congress had adopted the reconstruction acts with extreme caution, and we had sworn to support the laws of the United States, and we are bound to exclude those banned by the Howard Amendment.

Mr. Silley said the question was not a political one. The Legislature had ratified the Howard amendment and whether it was a part of the Constitution or not, it was binding upon North Carolina. A departure from its provisions would not be to act in good faith. The ratification of the 14th article was in accordance with the requirements of Congress, and it therefore was binding upon the Legislature. He should vote against the substitute.

Mr. Short deprecated hasty action, and hoped consideration of the subject would be postponed. He was not prepared to vote, and wanted time for reflection.

The question being on the adoption of the substitute, Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays, which being ordered, the substitute was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Clayton, of Transylvania, Davis, Durham, Ellis, Farrar, Foxlee, Gaiting, Gutter, Gibson, Green, Hodge, Hicks, High, Humphries, Hawkins, Ingram, Kelly of Davie, Moore, Matthews, Robinson, Smith of Albemarle, Shaver, Thompson, Whitely and Williams—27.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Ashworth, Blair, Barnes, Banner, Carson, Clayton of Onwaw, Cawthorn, Ellington, Estes, Foster, Franklin, Forkner, Gilbert, Graham, Hutcheson, Hoffman, Horner, Hodgins, Hayes, Hinnant, Hendricks, Justice of Rutherford, Kinney, Kelly of Moore, Leary, Mayo, Morrill, Morris, McCausles, Peck, Poir, Pice, Parker, Procter, Pearson, Robbins, Regland, Rentrow, Reynolds, Rea, Rhodes, Silley, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, Sweet, Sinclair, Short, Siegrist, Vestal, Vest, Williamson Wilkie, Wiswall, White and Waldrop—58.

Mr. Sinclair explained his vote. While he would like to see every one of the banned people relieved, yet he could not consent to the minority report, as it carried with

it a principle to which we could not subscribe. He believed the Howard Amendment binding, and he therefore should vote nay.]

The majority report was then adopted.

By Mr. Abbott—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington, and chapter 85 of Revised Code. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By consent, the bill to amend the charter of the City of Wilmington, was afterwards taken up and passed its second and third readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Abbott moved that the military commandant of this post be requested to forward to this House all papers in his hands bearing on the election in Caswell County. Carried.

By Mr. Moore—A resolution instructing the committee upon Privileges and Elections to examine into the merits of the case of each one elected, supposed to be banned by the Howard Amendment, and report as early as convenient. Lies over.

Received a message from the Senate, transmitting House bill number 5, asking the concurrence of the House in the following additional section:

"Section 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification."

The House concurred.

By Mr. Estes—A resolution authorizing the appointment of two messengers, at a salary not exceeding \$3 per day. Lies over.

By Mr. Hayes—A bill preventing distillation of spirits. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Senate, by message, asked the concurrence of the House in an engrossed bill continuing the present municipal authorities of Salisbury. Referred to Committee on Incorporations.

By Mr. Morris—A bill prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on election days. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Durham submitted the following resolution, which was ordered to lie over under the rules:

Resolved, That the action of the Speaker of this House in excluding the reporter of the *Sentinel* from the Hall for applying the term "negro" to colored members of this House, is an infringement of the freedom of the press, and an usurpation of authority unwarranted by law or precedent.

By Mr. Reynolds—A bill to make landholders responsible for the taxes of insolvent tax-payers, who may be living on their lands. Lies over.

By Mr. Procter—A resolution requiring the Chief Clerk to furnish the officers and members of the House with all needed stationery, to be procured by requisition on the Secretary of State. Lies over.

By Mr. Hinnant—A bill to authorize the County Commissioners of Johnston to borrow money for the support of the poor and other county purposes. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Procter—A resolution authorizing the appointment of a standing committee of three on printing. Lies over.

By Mr. Blair—A resolution for the relief of the people. [Instructs the Committee on Finance to consider the impoverished condition of the people, and report by bill or otherwise, so that collection of taxes may be delayed until the crops are disposed of.]

By Mr. Clayton of Transylvania—A bill to incorporate the town of Brevard. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Leary—A bill to change the manner of payment of the State subscription to the capital stock of the Western Railroad Company. Referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Governor, enclosing the report of the Directors and Officers of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

Mr. Seymour moved that the report be printed. Carried.

Mr. Justice of Henderson, moved, that when the House adjourns, it do so till 4 o'clock P. M. Laid.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Blair for the remainder of the week.

The House adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Regland.

Mr. Seymour said the House was not a censor of public morals. The grand jury of the State was charged with the duty of prosecuting high crimes and misdemeanors of public officials. If the resolutions did not charge what, put in proper shape, would constitute a proper subject of impeachment, the House had no right to act upon them. From what consideration he had been able to give the matter, it seemed to him that they did not. There was no precedent in this country or England for an impeachment on such grounds.

Mr. Abbott concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Seymour.

Mr. Seymour moved that the resolutions be postponed indefinitely; and the yeas and nays being called, the motion was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 31; nays 50.

Received a message from the Senate informing the House that Messrs. Moore, of Carteret, and Shoffner had been appointed the Senate branch of the committee on the per diem.

Received a message from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House in a resolution to raise a joint committee of five of the two Houses, to fix the salaries and fees of public officials and report as early as practicable.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the House concurred, and the chair appointed as the House branch of the committee, Messrs. Seymour, Poir and Crawford.

Mr. Seymour moved some amendments to rule 42, which were lost, a sufficient number not voting.

Mr. Abbott said that the time for city and town elections would soon occur, and as the constitution gives the right to every citizen to vote, he moved that the judiciary committee be instructed to consider the subject, and report by bill or otherwise. Carried.

The following notices were given:

By Mr. Estes, that he would to-morrow introduce a bill, providing for two messengers of the House; by Mr. Morris, a bill to prohibit sale of intoxicating liquors on election days; and by Mr. Justice, of Henderson, a bill to change the county of Catawba from the 9th to the 10th Judicial District.

On motion, the House adjourned till to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

Senate.

Saturday, July 11, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. The President in the Chair.

Prayer by the Rev. G. W. Welker.

The Journal of Friday was read and approved.

The chair announced the following committees:

On Emigration:—Messrs. Cook, Ethelridge, Eppes, R.R., McLaughlin.

To fix the time of holding Superior Courts. 1st Judicial District, E. A. White.

2d " " Bellamy.

3d " " Sweet.

4th " " Hayes.

5th " " Beaman.

6th " " Lassiter.

7th " " Yi's o'd.

8th " " Robbins.

9th " " Eaves.

10th " " Smith.

11th " " Moore, of Yancey.

12th " " Love.

Mr. Shoffner introduced a bill entitled a bill to make Bank bills a set off.

By leave Mr. Welker introduced a bill entitled a bill in relation to marriages.

Mr. Abbott's bill amending chapter 85, of the Revised Code, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules, and was ordered to be transmitted to the Senate.

The House resolution, No. 4, introduced by Mr. Gutter in relation to a Penitentiary, was taken up, and

Mr. Sinclair moved that it be referred to the Committee on Penal Institutions. Carried.

Mr. Sinclair's resolution petitioning the Congress to remove the disabilities of such as have been elected to this Legislature, was read.

Mr. Parker moved to amend by adding the words "provided they acquiesce in the reconstruction acts of Congress;" which amendment was accepted.

Mr. Sinclair moved that the resolution be made the special order at 11 o'clock on Tuesday next. Carried.

The resolution requiring the chief clerk to furnish necessary stationery was read and adopted.

The resolution instructing the committee on Finance to report a bill delaying collection of taxes until a part of the crops is disposed of, was adopted.

House bill, No. 7, requiring the committee on Privileges and Elections to examine into the merits of each case of those elected supposed to be banned by the Howard Amendment, and report to this House, was adopted.

House resolution, No. 10, authorizing the Speaker to appoint a standing committee of three on printing was adopted.

House resolution, No. 11, empowering the appointing of two messengers, was, on motion of Mr. Durham, laid upon the table.

By Mr. Seymour, a bill providing for the registration of the voters of the city of Wilmington.

Mr. Estes moved to amend by striking out in line 2, Sec. 4, the words "two newspapers" and insert "one newspaper."

Mr. Sinclair opposed the amendment and said he was no advocate of some of the Wilmington journals, but he thought it had policy to ostracize a paper because of its opposition to us in politics. He thought it was proper to let all the people have access to the laws, which would not be the case if they were only published in the *Post*.

Mr. Estes referred to the very bitter and proscriptive spirit of the Wilmington papers on the part of the opposition, and said that Mr. Sinclair's zeal in their behalf might arise from the fact that he was a correspondent of one of them.

Mr. Sinclair denied being a correspondent of either of the papers alluded to, and said that a majority of the property holders of New Hanover were in Conservative ranks, and that they would not see the law if the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Abbott denied the statement that most of the property in Wilmington belonged to the Conservatives. The *Post* circulated largely and could be had for 5 cents per copy. Under the preceding administration all the patronage was given to papers other than the *Post*, and now he wanted to see the table turned. He was not willing to put money in the pockets of any of those editors heretofore so bitter. Those papers had been smothered with the most despicable spirit, and when they learned better manners it would be time to divide the patronage.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Sinclair moved to amend by inserting all the papers in Wilmington.

Mr. Estes moved to amend by adding the Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Both amendments were lost.

well, but that they cannot be taken from said office.

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington, was received from the House, and under a suspension of the rules, passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Davis gave notice of his intention to introduce at an early day a bill to remove all obstructions in the main channel of Pedee and Yadkin rivers for the passage of fish. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Saturday, July 11, 1868.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Long.

Mr. Sinclair, on a question of privilege, complained of injustice to his county in the fact that neither he nor his colleague, Mr. Procter, had been appointed on either of the important committees.

The chair announced that all the standing committees had not yet been appointed.

Mr. Procter expressed himself as satisfied.

Mr. Harris of Wake, from select committee to report a resolution providing relief for poor and needy farmers, submitted a report.

The report was ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Abbott, a bill requiring the Superintendent of Public Works to provide a suitable office for the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The bill passed its first reading.

A communication was read from the Governor, asking the approval of the general Assembly in the appointment of the following Board of Directors for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, viz:

Messrs. W. M. Coleman, S. S. Ashley, F. P. Brewer, R. B. Ellis, J. H. Harris, D. C. Parson, and Thos. Coates.

On motion, the House concurred, and a message was ordered to be transmitted to the Senate informing that body of the same.

Mr. Abbott's bill amending chapter 85, of the Revised Code, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules, and was ordered to be transmitted to the Senate.

The House resolution, No. 4, introduced by Mr. Gutter in relation to a Penitentiary, was taken up, and

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Mr. Sinclair denied being a correspondent of either of the papers alluded to, and said that a majority of the property holders of New Hanover were in Conservative ranks, and that they would not see the law if the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Abbott denied the statement that most of the property in Wilmington belonged to the Conservatives. The *Post* circulated largely and could be had for 5 cents per copy. Under the preceding administration all the patronage was given to papers other than the *Post*, and now he wanted to see the table turned. He was not willing to put money in the pockets of any of those editors heretofore so bitter. Those papers had been smothered with the most despicable spirit, and when they learned better manners it would be time to divide the patronage.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Sinclair moved to amend by inserting all the papers in Wilmington.

Mr. Estes moved to amend by adding the Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Both amendments were lost.

Mr. Silley moved that 2,000 hand-bills, containing the information, be printed and circulated by the registrars, which was agreed to.

The bill as amended, passed its second and third readings, which was ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to the Senate.

By Mr. Vest, a bill containing the municipal authorities of the town of Salem. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Durham's resolution in reference to the exclusion of the *Sentinel* reporter by the chair, was taken up.

Mr. Estes offered two resolutions as a substitute, which, after the preamble that the rights of the members of the House are equal, read as follows:

Resolved, That no reporter for any newspaper shall be allowed in this Hall, or galleries of this House, whose printed reports do not, in speaking of members, conform to the decision of the Speaker.

Resolved, That the House sustain the Speaker in promptly removing the reporter of the *Sentinel* for refusing to comply with the decision of the chair in reference to the colored members of the House.

Mr. Durham characterized the action of the Speaker in excluding the *Sentinel* reporter as an unwarranted usurpation of power. The word "negro" was not used as a term of reproach; it was only used for purposes of information to the people, that they might see the capacity exhibited by the colored people for legislation.

Messrs. Hutcheson and Morris supported the substitute. They did not consider "negro" as any disgrace. They only objected to the manner in which that term was used; they believed it was cast at them as a stigma, and hoped the substitute would pass.

Mr. Poir said that reporters were allowed seats by authority granted to the Speaker. If they violated the courtesy extended to them they should be checked and required to conform to the rules. He did not consider the action of the Speaker an infringement of the liberty of the press.

He, however, did not think it practicable to exclude reporters from the hall of galleries. They had the right to come in to the hall and galleries in the character of visitors, where they might make reports from memory or otherwise.

Mr. Sinclair said that as a Republican, he protested against the action of the Speaker. We came here to ally ourselves and smooth asperities. He would stand by the colored man, and had been ostracized for standing to them. We have conquered the opposition, and now let us show magnanimity. He had no sympathy with the views of the Conservatives, but no party lash could drive him to support an attack upon the liberty of the press. He read an extract from the *Tribune*, where a colored man is spoken of as "Mr. Bradley, negro." He would stand by the Speaker, provided there was no conflict with the interests of the people. He, therefore, should vote against the substitute.

Mr. Abbott said all in the House were equals. A reporter is here by the courtesy of the House, and he is therefore bound to afford no appealation distasteful to any member. The *Sentinel* was in the habit of saying "Mr. Durham," but when speaking of the colored man, he would, for instance, say: "Harris, (negro) of Wake," &c. He would protect any and all members from insult. It had been the policy of the Conservatives to try to laugh and ridicule the Republican party out of existence. There was no country in the world that would tolerate such abuse as is used by the Conservative press in the Southern States. He, therefore, regarded the action of the *Sentinel* as an effort to throw obliquity and ridicule upon this body.

The discussion was further participated in by Messrs. Morris, Sweet, Justice, of Henderson and others.

Mr. Poir moved to amend by striking out the first resolution. Lost.

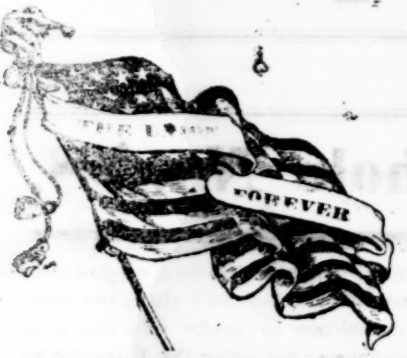
Mr. Poir offered a substitute, sustaining the action of the Speaker in excluding the reporter of the *Sentinel*. Lost.

The question being on the adoption of the substitute of Mr. Estes, Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays, which being ordered, the motion was decided in the affirmative.

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Ashworth, Bowman, Barnes, Chandler, Clayton, of Chowan, Cherry, Ellington, Estes, Foster, Forkner, Gilbert, Graham, Hutcheson, Harris, of Wake, Hoffman, Horn-y, Hodgins, Hayes, Hendricks, Ingram, Justice, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kinney, Leary, Mayo, Morrill, Morris, McCausles, Peck, Price, Procter, Robbins, Rentrow, Reynolds, Rhodes, Silley, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, Sweet, Siegrist, Vest, Wilson, Wilkie and Wiswall—46.

The Star.

J. P. CARPENTER, Editor.
R. W. LUGAN, Associate Editor.



RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
Saturday, July 25, 1868.

Agents.

The following named gentlemen are hereby authorized to act as agents for the STAR, to receive and collect for subscription, advertising, and other business.

S. T. PENDING & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, and 19 State Street, Boston.
N. B. HAMPSON, Folk County, N. C.
R. S. ANDERSON, Columbus, Ga.
J. H. DUNN, Marion, Va.
W. A. MOORE, North Carolina.
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Rev. Wm. Logan, Chimney Rock, N. C.
J. E. McFARLAND, Durham, N. C.

PREMIUMS.

To any person who will send us a Club for the STAR of 3 Subscribers with \$3, we will give a Copy of the Working Farmer, 1 Year, price \$1.50.
For 5 Subscribers and \$10, we will give a Copy of the Church Union, 1 Year, price \$2.50.
For 6 Subscribers and \$12, we will give a Copy of the National Freeman, 1 Year, price \$4.00.

National Republican Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT

GEN. U. S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

Notice.

The County officers elected under the new Constitution are requested to meet at Rutherfordton, on Monday 28 day of August, to qualify.

The Capitol of Georgia has been removed from Milledgeville to Atlanta.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are again placed under obligations to the Hon. A. H. Jones, for important Public Documents.

The Merchant's National Bank of Memphis, Tennessee, went overboard a few days ago. Its liabilities, especially to depositors, are said to be very large, and assets in her \$1,000,000.

APPOINTED DIRECTORS.—His Excellency Gov. Holden has appointed Messrs. C. H. Brogden, Joseph S. Cannon and L. C. Estes, Directors on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and Hon. Joseph C. Abbott, State proxy.

The first National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., has voluntarily relinquished its privileges as a national bank and has been permitted to withdraw its securities from the hands of the United States Treasurer.

Missing.—We learn from the Washington Chronicle that HON. ISAAC G. LASH, member elect from North Carolina is missing. His mail has been going there for some time, but nothing has been heard from him.

HON. NAT. BOYDEN.—We make the following extract from a letter received by us from a gentleman in Washington:—
"Mr. Boyden has obtained his seat and will act with the Republican party on all questions of a party nature. I think there is no doubt of this."

Robt. M. Douglas, Esq., (son of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas) has arrived in Raleigh and entered upon the discharge of his duties as Private Secretary to Gov. Holden. Mr. Douglas is a young gentleman of talents, and will, no doubt, make an excellent officer.

W. R. Richardson, Esq., late acting Private Secretary, has entered upon his duties as Clerk of the Executive Department, a position which his long experience has rendered him eminently qualified to fill.

JAMES M. JUSTICE, Esq.,—In our synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature will be found a preamble and resolution introduced by Mr. Justice, requiring the appointment of a committee of five to report a bill protecting the laboring classes against intimidation in voting.

This is very considerate, and we are glad to see that Rutherford County's Representatives in the laboring men, the men who are dependent for land, &c., upon others. We hope that the committee will report a bill making it a misdemeanor and allow severe penalties to be inflicted on any man who shall discharge or threaten to discharge any one on account of voting as they may wish. We desire this to be a Republican Government. We desire North Carolinians whether they be white or black, to vote as interest may dictate, not as the would-be aristocracy might wish.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.
We have been astonished to find, in the Senate's report of the proceedings of the

Legislature, which we publish this morning, that Mr. Blythe had introduced in the Senate a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company. Feeling a deep interest in this work of internal improvement—knowing its value to the State, and believing that the future of our city is, in a great measure, dependent upon its success, we called upon Col. Cowan—the President of the Company—to ascertain in what manner it was desired that the charter of the Company should be amended, so that we might contribute our assistance to its accomplishment. He assures us that he knows nothing of the bill except what he has seen in the *Sentinel*—that the authorities of the Company have not asked for any amendment to the charter, nor authorized any one else to do so—that the liberality heretofore extended by the State, is sufficient to place the completion of the road beyond any contingency, except that of mismanagement—and the bill, whatever it may be, must of necessity be submitted to the Stockholders, and accepted by them as a part of their charter, before it can have any binding effect whatever.

The bonds, to the amount of one million of dollars which have heretofore been endorsed by the State, have been sold at good prices; and, with the proceeds, the Company has been relieved from its embarrassments, and arrangements have been made to extend the road beyond the Pee Dee river. The work of laying track will soon be commenced, and our business men are looking forward, with confidence, to an early and close communication with Anson county, and with all that rich and prosperous country, which will find it to their advantage to trade in this direction.

With such an income as the coming reports of the Company will show—with such an increase as this extension of the road will necessarily produce—the Directors of the Company feel confident that they can easily sell the remainder of their mortgage and complete their work. They have already authorized the President to put the whole line under contract so soon as in his judgment, it is prudent to do so. This is good news for all who are interested in this work of improvement; and, from the well-known prudent character of the Directors, we feel sure that the programme will be successfully carried out, unless politicians and adventurers shall interfere to cripple this, as they have already crippled every work of improvement which they have touched in this, or any other State, North or South. We do not say that such is the object, or that such will be the result of Mr. Blythe's bill, but we do say that it is passing strange—that it is, at the least suspicious, that such a bill should have been introduced without the knowledge of those who have been chosen by the Stockholders to superintend and direct the affairs of the Company.

We clip the above from the Wilmington Journal of the 17th inst. We are not surprised, and think the Journal should not be, at seeing our members who are interested in the Western Division of the road, introducing amendments, and doing what they can to get help, as every move of the present management of the road appears to be for the benefit of the Eastern end, without giving the Western any showing at all.

The Journal says:—"The bonds, to the amount of one million of dollars, which have heretofore been endorsed by the State, have been sold at good prices, &c." Now why is it? and we would like to hear President Cowan, or the Journal for him, tell the people of Cleveland and Rutherford why that of this million of dollars, not one dollar has been applied to extending the Western division of the road.

We have not seen Mr. Blythe's bill, but hope that it is a move to place the management of the road so that the West may get some share of the appropriations.

Since writing the above we have received a copy of Mr. Blythe's bill, which we give below:

AN ACT.
TO AMEND "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY."

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That instead of the State endorsement, as heretofore provided for, the said State shall become a Stockholder to the amount agreed to be endorsed, of said Company Bonds, which amount shall be ascertained and subscribed by the Public Treasurer, and when so subscribed, and this amendment accepted by the Stockholders of said Company, then the State shall be entitled to representation in said Company to the amount of stock held, and it shall be the duty of the Governor from time to time to appoint one or more persons to represent the stock of the State in all Company meetings.

Sec. 2. That the restrictions in said charter requiring the road to be built by sections, are hereby removed, and the President and Directors are authorized to let to contract any portion of the road they may from time to time think proper.

Sec. 3. The Public Treasurer is hereby authorized to subscribe one million of dollars to aid in the completion and extension of said road from Charlotte, West, which subscription shall be made by Bonds having 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually and to run thirty years, and these Bonds to be issued and placed in the hands of the President and Directors of said road so soon as this amendment shall be accepted by said Company, but the Bonds shall not be used unless they shall be sold at par.

Sec. 4. His Excellency, the Governor, or, shall, from time to time, appoint one or more persons to represent the amount of stock separately, on said road West of Charlotte.

Sec. 5. In proportion to the amount of stock held by the State, in said road West of Charlotte, His Excellency, the Governor, shall appoint a Director residing in each County through which said road is to pass, who shall act jointly with the County and individual Stockholders in said counties, in all matters touching the management of said road West of

Charlotte, but the general supervision of said Western end of said road, shall continue to be under the control of the President and Directors of the whole road as heretofore.

Sec. 6. Upon the passage of this Act, His Excellency, the Governor, is hereby required to make the appointments hereinafter designated, and to notify the Stockholders of said road to convene in general meeting at some place to be designated by him within thirty days thereafter, that they may take action in the premises.

Sec. 7. All laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Secured the Contract.—Mr. Andrew Jones has secured the contract from the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, for laying their track from the bend just above Riverside to Meares' Bluff. He has, we learn, put a force of 50 men to work and will push the matter rapidly to completion.

The company expects to have the road completed to Pee Dee River by early Fall, in full time for the crops. Farmers on the river can by that time send their produce to Wilmington without breaking bulk after being put on the train. This company had settled all the law damages resulting from their connection with the road of the Bridge Company.—*W. L. Star.*

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—In view of the early completion of the Railway Bridges over the two branches of the Cape Fear, the W. C. & R. Railroad Company have issued contracts for a connection between the two depots, one in the city and the other at Riverside with the respective terminations of the two bridges. They have also determined to urge forward as fast as possible the completion of their road, and, in a few months time, will have reached the Pee Dee River, affording an outlet thereby to the rich crops, which it is hoped will be gathered this ensuing fall.—*W. L. Star.*

SYNOPSIS

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
Legislature of North Carolina.

Senate.

Tuesday, July 14, 1868.

The following resolution introduced by Mr. Barrow, was, on motion, adopted: Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report a bill to prevent the destruction of fish in the water of North Carolina.

House bill No. 16.—A bill entitled "A bill to amend chap. 85, Revised Code of North Carolina, taken and passed second reading."

A bill to abate the expiation tax in the county of Montgomery, was taken up and passed its second reading.

Mr. Blythe moved to amend by striking out the counties of Jones and Montgomery, and insert all the counties of the State.

On motion of Mr. Respass, the bill and Amendment were referred to the committee on proposition and grievances.

On motion of Mr. Rich, the communication from the Governor, appointed a board of Directors for the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, was taken up.

Mr. Rich moved the Senate concur in the appointments.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Yeas—Messrs. Brogden, Barnes, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Evers, Etheridge, Eppes, Forkner, Galloway, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, Jones, Wake, Legg, Lindsey, Long, Love, Moore, of Sayles, Melchor, Mason, McLaughlin, Purdie, Shoffner, Winstead and Wilson—24.

Nays—Messrs. Barrow, Beasley, Barnes, Beeman, Lassiter, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Rich, Respass, Richardson, Smith, and Sweet—15.

Mr. Welker introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That the Senate of North Carolina enter into the latest of the Convention's report rendered the State by Mr. Willie J. Palmer, as Principal of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, and have the highest regard for him as a philanthropist and gentleman, who is in an eminent degree fitted for his position, and respectfully request the Board of Directors of that Asylum to retain his valuable services to the cause of humanity in that Institution.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the passed of the resolution, which passed: **Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Beasley, Barnes, Brogden, Barnes, Beeman, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Evers, Etheridge, Eppes, Forkner, Galloway, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, Jones, Wake, Legg, Lindsey, Long, Love, Moore, of Sayles, Melchor, Moore, of Yanney, Melchor, Moore, Purdie, Respass, Richardson, Smith, Shoffner, Welker, White, Winstead and Wilson.**

Nays—Messrs. Blythe, Cook, Evers, Galloway, Hayes, Legg, Rich and Sweet.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, proposing to go immediately into the election of the United States Senator, for the term which will expire March 4th 1873, asking the concurrence of the Senate.

The hour having arrived, the Senate proceeded to an election in conformity with an act of Congress to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress, Approved July 26, 1865, for United States Senators for the term ending March 4th 1873, under the superintendence of Messrs. Love and Barrow.

Mr. Brogden nominated Hon. John Pool. Mr. Barnes nominated Hon. Wm. A. Graham.

For Mr. Pool—Messrs. Barrow, Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Barnes, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Evers, Etheridge, Eppes, Forkner, Galloway, Hayes, Harrington, Hall, Hyman, Jones, Wake, Legg, Lindsey, Long, Love, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yanney, Melchor, Moore, Purdie, Respass, Richardson, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, Welker, White, Winstead and Wilson—85.

For Mr. Graham—Messrs. Barnes, Love, Melchor, Mason, McLaughlin, and Purdie—34.

On motion of Mr. Cook, a message was sent to the House of Representatives, proposing to go into an election of a United States Senator for term ending March 4th 1871.

The committee on election of the United States Senator for the term ending March 4th 1871, reported:—Whole number of votes

A message was received from the House of Representatives proposing to go into an election for a United States Senator for term ending March 4th 1871.

The President appointed Messrs. Cook and Moon to superintend the election.

Mr. Sweet nominated Hon. Joseph C. Abbott.

Mr. Love nominated Hon. M. E. Manly.

The Senate proceeded to the election, with the following result: For Mr. Abbott—Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy, Brogden, Barnes, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Evers, Etheridge, Eppes, Forkner, Galloway, Hayes, Harrington, Hall, Hyman, Jones, Wake, Legg, Lindsey, Long, Love, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yanney, Melchor, Moore, Purdie, Respass, Richardson, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, Welker, White, Winstead and Wilson—84.

For Mr. Manly—Messrs. Love, Melchor, Mason, McLaughlin and Purdie—35.

The Committee on election of a United States Senator for term ending March 4th 1871, reported whole number of votes cast, 184, of which Mr. Abbott received 104, and Manly 28, Bedford Brown 1, Mr. Hayden 1.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday, July 14, 1868.

Mr. Bowman, from the committee on Education, reported back House resolution, No. 2—giving as the sense of the House that separate schools for the two races shall be established—with recommendation, that it do pass. The resolution was ordered to lie placed on the calendar.

Messages from the Senate were received, informing the House, that Messrs. Forner and Hayes had been appointed Senate branch of the committee, to provide freehold for the landless population; returning House bill, providing for the registration of the voters of the city of Wilmington, or consideration; and that House bill amending charter of the Davidson Copper Mining Company had passed its third reading in the Senate.

Mr. Seymour moved that the House proceed to elect a United States Senator. Whereupon Mr. Bowman moved as a substitute that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election of a Senator, &c., carried.

By Mr. Hodnett, a bill repealing Convention ordinance providing for the payment of the interest on the Public Debt. Ordered to be printed and made the special order at 11 o'clock on Monday next.

By Mr. Stille, a resolution instructing the clerk to procure and furnish to each member of the House a copy of the Constitution, and names of the elected persons, &c., &c., and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Sinclair, a bill conferring on the faculty of Eberhard Medical College in Robertson County, the right to dissect dead bodies.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed its second and third readings, was ordered to be engrossed, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Bowman moved to take up House resolution, No. 2, reported back by him from the Committee on Education this morning.

Mr. Morris, of Wake, opposed the proposition to print as the resolution was but an expression of the sense of the House, that separate schools for the two races should be established.

Mr. Ingram favored the resolution.

Mr. Sweet opposed the resolution. No such issue as that had been before the people of his country. The government was founded upon the fundamental idea that all were equal. He would prefer that the two races should not be educated together, and that they should not intermarry; but the Constitution, just adopted, had neither the word "white" nor "black" in it and therefore class legislation, so far as mere color is concerned, was gone forever. If the resolution were to pass, it would be the same in principle as saying that whites should sit on the floor of the House, and the blacks in the lobby. He therefore, protested against its passage.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, inquired of Mr. Sweet, if he was not pledged for separate schools; and, if not, did he not know that he was in a hopeless minority?

Mr. Sweet said he was not so pledged. He read from the bill of rights that all were equal. The Constitution empowered the Legislature to provide for the education of the children of the State. When that was done, the Legislature had gone as far as it could. If a line of distinction could be drawn in reference to the schools, it could be done in the Legislature, in the jury box, and on the witness stand. The Republicans had been threatened with these issues by the Conservatives, but if the party could not care for the party.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, was in favor of colored schools and colored teachers, and colored churches and colored preachers. He had no defined himself in the canvass. He had promised the people that the white and colored children should not be forced into the same schools, and he should adhere to that pledge. The interests of both races demanded that there should be no mixed schools. The gentleman from Cumberland (Mr. Sweet) was occupying old Conservative ground. The people of Salem, who before the war had instructed the colored children, might tolerate mixed schools, but he would not force such a thing on other portions of the State, which are opposed to it.

The consideration of the resolution was suspended, and a message was read from the Senate, concurring in the proposition to go into the immediate election of United States Senator.

Mr. Bowman put in nomination Hon. John Pool.

Mr. Durham nominated Hon. W. A. Graham.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Bowman and Durham to superintend the election.

The ballot in the House was as follows: For Mr. Pool—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Ashworth, Bowman, Blair, Barnes, Bauser, Candler, Clayton, of Chowan, Clayton, of Transylvania, Cherry, Crawford, Cawthron, Downing, Ellington, Estes, Foster, Franklin, Forkner, Galagan, Gunter, Gilbert, Graham, Hutcheson, Harris, of Franklin, Harris, of Wake, Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, Hinnant, Hendricks, Ingram, Justice, of Henderson, Justice of Rutherford, Kinney, Kelly, of Moore, Long, of Chatham, Long, of

Richmond, Leary, Laffin, Mayo, Morrill, Morris, Mendenhall, McCandless, Moring, Peck, Pon, Pige, Parker, Proctor, Pearson, Robbins, Ragland, Redfow, Reynolds, Res, Smith, of Martin, Stevens, Sweet, Sykes, Sinclair, Short, Seigrist, Stenton, Vestal, Vest, Wilson, Wilkie, Wiswall, White, and Waldrop—77.

For Mr. Graham—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Davis, Durham, Ellis, Farrow, Ferabee, Galling, Gibson, Green, Hodnett, Hicks, High, Hawkins, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davis, Moore, Matheson, Proffitt, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Thompson, Whiteley and Williams—25.

Received a message from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House in a resolution to go into the election of United States Senator, whose term expires in 1871.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the House concurred.

Mr. Seymour nominated Hon. J. C. Abbott.

Mr. Argo nominated Hon. M. E. Manly.

Messrs. Seymour and Argo were appointed to superintend the election and report the result of the ballot in the two Houses.

The following is the vote of the House: For Mr. Abbott—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Bowman, Barnett, Blair, Bauser, Candler, Clayton, of Chowan, Cherry, Crawford, Cawthron, Downing, Estes, Foster, Franklin, Forkner, Galagan, Gilbert, Gunter, Graham, Hutcheson, Harris, of Wake, Horney, Hodgin, Hayes, Hinnant, Hendricks, Ingram, Justice, of Henderson, Justice of Rutherford, Kinney, Kelly, of Moore, Long, of Chatham, Long, of Richmond, Leary, Laffin, Mayo, Morrill, Morris, Mendenhall, McCandless, Moring, Peck, Pon, Pige, Parker, Proctor, Pearson, Robbins, Ragland, Redfow, Reynolds, Res, Rhodes, Smith, of Martin, Stille, Simmons, Seymour, Stevens, Sweet, Sykes, Sinclair, Short, Seigrist, Vestal, Vest, Wilson, Wilkie, Wiswall, White, and Waldrop—70.

For Mr. Manly—Messrs. Argo, Armstrong, Boddie, Clayton, of Transylvania, Davidson, Durham, Farrow, Ferabee, Galling, Gibson, Hicks, High, Humphries, Hawkins, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davis, Moore, Proffitt, Robinson, Smith, of Alleghany, Thompson, Whiteley, and Williams—23.

For Mr. Boyden—Mr. Ellis.

For Hon. Bedford Brown—Mr. Hodnett. Received a message from the Senate, asking the concurrence of the House in the proposition to elect a public printer to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the House concurred.

The consideration of the House resolution No. 2, on the subject of the public schools was again resumed.

Mr. Bowman said there were three distinct races in North Carolina, viz: the white race, the colored race, and the Indian. He was unwilling to remove the barriers that existed between the two races. If it was done, it would be done under his protest. No system leading to amalgamation would receive his support. Such would be to thwart the purposes of the wise Creator himself. He had canvassed his county in favor of separate schools, and in opposition to the intermarriage of the white and colored races; and he had received 463 votes out of upwards of 600 cast in the election. He was willing that the colored man should have every civil and political right necessary to protect himself. He therefore appealed to both the Republicans and Conservatives, to come up to the support of the resolution and pass it unanimously.

Mr. Morris made some remarks in opposition to the resolution, and moved that it be made the special order on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, moved that the motion to defer, be laid upon the table. Carried.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the resolution was adopted.

Senate.
Wednesday, July 15, 1868.

Mr. Winstead, chairman of the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred a bill "appointing Judges of the Superior Courts, Clerks of the Superior Courts, and Chairmen of the Boards of County Commissioners to take the privy examination of *fame cetera* in the conveyance of real estate," reported that they have had the same under consideration, and report back a substitute for it do pass.

The following notices were given: By Mr. Love—That he would on to-morrow or some early day thereafter, introduce a bill to increase the capital stock of the Western Railroad Company.

Mr. Winstead introduced a bill entitled, "a bill to authorize the Air Line Railroad Company in South Carolina to construct its road within the limits of this State."

Mr. Cook introduced a bill providing for the encouragement of manufactures in cotton, woolen, jute and linen goods. Read first time and referred to committee on Corporations.

Mr. Martindale introduced a bill extending the tax lists for the counties of Washington and Martin.

Mr. Sweet, on the part of the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill entitled, "An act to provide for the filling of vacancies occurring in the offices provided for in article 7, of the Constitution of North Carolina." Read first time.

By permission, Mr. Brogden introduced a bill entitled "a bill to extend the time for registering grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, deeds of sale, deeds of gift, deeds of trust, and marriage settlements." Read first time.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed its second reading.

The Principal Clerk of the Senate then read the journal of the Senate embracing the action of that body in the voting for United States Senators on yesterday.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives read the journal of that body containing the proceedings in relation to the voting for United States Senators.

The President of the Joint Assembly announced as follows: Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: It appearing from the journals of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that the two Houses composing the same, did, on Tuesday, the 14th of July, A. D. 1868, in conformity with the law passed to elect a Senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States, for the unexpired term, ending on the 4th day of March, 1873, and it also appearing that the Hon. John Pool did in said election, receive a majority of all the votes in each House of said General

Assembly: I do, therefore, hereby declare that the said John Pool is duly elected Senator as aforesaid, to represent the State of North Carolina in the Congress of the United States.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: It appearing from the journals of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina that the two Houses composing the same, did, on Tuesday, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, in conformity with the law, proceed to elect a Senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States for the unexpired term, ending on the 4th day of March, 1871; and it also appearing that Gen. Joseph C. Abbott did, in said election, receive a majority of all the votes in each House of said General Assembly: I do, therefore, hereby declare that the said Joseph C. Abbott is duly elected Senator as aforesaid, to represent the State of North Carolina in the Congress of the United States.

The President thereupon declared the purposes for which the two Houses had convened in joint assembly accomplished, dissolved the same, and the Senators returned to their halls.

House of Representatives.
Wednesday, July 15.

The House was called to order at the usual hour.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brewer.

Mr. Hayes arose a question of privilege. The *Sentinel* had reported him as not voting on the school question yesterday. He was in favor of separate schools for the two races, and so voted.

The Chair announced the following standing committees: On Printing—Messrs. Blair, Farrow and Sweet.

JOINT COMMITTEE.
On Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Hodgin, Moring, Robinson, Stanton and Sykes.

On Library—Messrs. Smith, of Martin, Laffin, Hayes, Davis and Chandler.

On Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Asylum—Messrs. Mendenhall, Moore, Sinclair, Short and Leary.

On Finance—Messrs. Estes, Dixon, Downing, Moding, Franklin, Proctor, Seigrist, Kinney, Cherry, Clayton, of Transylvania, and Hicks.

Mr. Abbott tendered his resignation to the House as representative from New Hanover, to take effect on the 18th inst, which was accepted.

Mr. Seymour, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report recommending that the bill to change the method of electing Judges of the several Superior Courts, be postponed for the session; that the bill preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors on election days; that the bill regulating the taxation of incorporate towns do not pass; and asking to be relieved from the consideration of the resolution requiring a bill to be reported regulating the bonds of public officers.

The committee was relieved from the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Barnett, from the committee on corporations, reported back the bill continuing the municipal authorities of the town of Salisbury, recommending that it do not pass.

By Mr. Hendricks, a resolution providing for the organization of the militia. Placed upon the calendar.

By Mr. Stille, a resolution requesting the code commissioners to draft and report at once a bill to this House, providing for the organization of cities and towns with a view to sustain as far as possible all appointments made in such cases by the Governor.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, from the committee to devise means to provide for the destitute and median farmers, made a report, submitting thereupon a bill.

The bill empowered the commissioners of any county to levy a special tax upon all county property liable to taxation in a sum not to exceed \$5,000, for the purposes aforesaid.

If impracticable at once to collect the said tax, then the Commissioners can issue coupons to be paid out of the tax, when collected, for any amount not exceeding the sum of \$5,000, said orders to bear interest and to be sold by the Commissioners at not less than 70 per cent. of their face value, &c. Carried.

Mr. Rhodes moved to amend 1st section by inserting after "Constitution" the words "all

people shall be sold for taxes. He pronounced the statement a malicious falsehood, and said it was not the first time that he had been misrepresented in that paper, both in regard to public and private business. He was sorry to see such misrepresentations. The young man in the lobby who reported for the *Sentinel* was wholly irresponsible. Mr. A. disclaimed having any personal unkindness towards the editors of that paper, whose errors he pronounced to be infamous and unworthy of a Christian community. At a proper time he should hold both of those editors responsible for their conduct. He did not believe that the well-meaning people of North Carolina endorsed the tone of the *Conservative* press of the State. They had forced themselves upon the consideration of the public, and expected to hold such by the mean and malignant course they pursued.

Mr. Proctor's resolution, No. 15, instructing the judiciary committee to report a bill providing for a proportionate distribution among creditors, of the property of deceased insolvent debtors, was read and adopted.

Mr. Vestal's resolution, No. 16, in relation to bonds read and adopted.

Mr. McCann's resolution, No. 17, inviting immigration into the State, was on motion of Mr. Sinclair, referred to the committee on immigration.

Mr. Leary's, No. 18, instructing the committee on Elections to report a bill embodying to put the machinery of the new State government in operation.

Mr. Bowman moved that the House concur. Carried.

The chair appointed as the House branch of said committee, Messrs. Bowman, Laffin, Price.

The Senate bill providing for the representation of the stock owned by the State in Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, in the counties of Carteret and Chowan and Lenoir was read.

Mr. Davis moved that the report be printed. Carried.

Mr. Reynolds bill, making landholders responsible for the taxes of insolvent taxpayers living on their lands was on motion of Mr. Sinclair indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Gilbert's resolution, No. 14, in reference to the organization of the militia was read and adopted.

By Mr. Candler, a bill legalizing a decree of the court of equity of the county of Rutherford, at the Fall term, 1867, in favor of the heirs at law of W. G. Candler, deceased.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill passed its several readings, was ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to the Senate.

Mr. Seymour moved to reconsider the vote of Saturday moving a bill providing for a new registration of the city of Wilmington and asked its reference to the Judiciary committee.

The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the chair ordered the bill to be recalled from the Senate and the reference made.

A message was received from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House in Senate bill No. 32, raising a joint committee of five of the two Houses, to confer with the Governor and heads of departments as to what legislation is immediately necessary and a uniform system of registration of electors was read and adopted.

Mr. Gilbert's resolution, No. 19, in relation to providing small freeholds for the landless population in accordance with a resolution of the late Convention was read and adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the Senate.

The House bill, No. 20, by Mr. Abbott, providing for an office for the Superintendent of Public Instruction passed its second reading, yeas 66; nays 18.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Senate

Thursday, July 14, 1868.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, A. M., the President in chair.

Mr. Respass was appointed on Finance Committee, *vice* Mr. Colgrove excused.

Mr. Legg reported the following resolutions and bills enrolled:

Resolutions in relation to alleged frauds in recent elections; in relation to printing rules; in relation to the printing of the Governor's inaugural address; request the Secretary of the Senate to procure a copy of election returns; and bills authorizing the standing committees to confer with the code commissioners; requesting the Governor to furnish each member of the Senate with a copy of the Constitution ordinances; and to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington.

Mr. Galloway gave notice that on to-morrow, or some subsequent day, he would introduce a bill regulating the hours of labor.

Mr. Martindale gave notice that on Tuesday next he would introduce a bill for the relief of tax-payers in the counties of Martin and Washington.

By Mr. Davis, a bill to abate the capitation tax in the county of Montgomery. Read first time.

A communication from J. W. Stephens, claiming his seat as Senator from the 24th District, was referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

The bill for the relief of the sureties of the late D. B. Bagley, Sheriff of Perquimans, was referred to the Judiciary committee.

A House engrossed bill incorporating the town of Brevard in the County of Transylvania, passed its second reading.

A bill repealing the act directing the time and place of selling land in the Counties of Halifax, Northampton, Hertford and Martin, passed its second reading.

Bill to attach the County of Catawba to the 10th Judicial District, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Moore, of Yancey—a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to ascertain if any legislation is necessary to enable clerks of courts of record to complete their business, &c., and report at an early day. Adopted.

Received a message from the House of Representatives, transmitting a bill amending Chapter 85 of Revised Code, and one to

provide for registration of voters in the city of Wilmington. Read first time.

A telegram was read from General Canby, informing the Secretary of the Senate that all papers relating to election frauds had been forwarded to the Governor.

The communication from the Governor appointing Directors for the Debt and Public Assylum was postponed.

The special order being the consideration of the bill providing for the qualification of certain officers elected under the Constitution was taken up, and the bill passed its second reading, and was referred to a special committee of three.

In accordance with a message from the House, the Senate returned the bill providing for the registration of voters in the city of Wilmington. The House, by message asked the concurrence of the Senate, in a resolution relating to the landless population of the State.

The Senate concurred.

A message was received from the House, concurring in the resolution to raise a joint committee to confer with the heads of departments, pertaining to legislation.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill increasing the charter of the Davidson Copper Mining Company, passed its final reading. Yeas 37; nays 3.

The Chair announced Messrs. Hayes and Fulkner as Senate branch of the committee on the landless population.

Messrs. Cook, Rich and Purdie were appointed the Senate branch of the committee on enrolled bills.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Monday, July 13, 1868.

The Speaker called the House to order at 10 o'clock.

Journal read and approved.

The Senate, by message, informed the House of the rejection on the third reading by that body of House bills, Nos. 2 and 3; and of the adoption of House bill, number 7.

The following resolutions were read and placed upon the calendar:

By Mr. Gilbert, instructing the committee on Military Affairs to report a bill providing for the immediate organization of the militia, the two races to be put in separate companies.

By Mr. Proctor, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for the distribution of the property of insolvent debtors to creditors in proportion to their respective claims.

By Mr. Vestal, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing that bonds of public officers shall not exceed the liabilities of their respective offices.

By Mr. McCann, inviting immigration.

By Mr. Leary, in reference to registration.

By Mr. Gilbert, to raise a joint committee of five of the two Houses, to take into consideration the re-organization of the late Convention providing for freeholds for the landless population, and report a bill in accordance therewith.

Mr. Gunter arose to a question of privilege, and said that he had been incorrectly reported in the *Standard* as having voted for the minority report, submitted by Mr. Durham from the committee on the removal of political disabilities. He was sick and absent from the House when the vote was taken. He inquired if he was recorded on the journal as having voted in the affirmative?

The Chair directed the clerk to examine the journal, and furnish the desired information.

Mr. Abbott arose to a question of privilege, and read an extract from the morning *Sentinel*, in which he was represented as favoring the policy that the lands of the poor people shall be sold for taxes. He pronounced the statement a malicious falsehood, and said that it was not the first time that he had been misrepresented in that paper both in regard to public and private business.

He was sorry to see such misrepresentations. The young man in the lobby who reported for the *Sentinel* was wholly irresponsible. Mr. A. disclaimed having any personal unkindness towards the editors of that paper, whose errors he pronounced to be infamous and unworthy of a Christian community. At a proper time he should hold both of those editors responsible for their conduct. He did not believe that the well-meaning people of North Carolina endorsed the tone of the *Conservative* press of the State. They had forced themselves upon the consideration of the public, and expected to hold such by the mean and malignant course they pursued.

Mr. Cawthorn said that the *Sentinel* also had erroneously reported him in its issue of to-day. He was represented as saying that the word *negro* was used to insult their pleadings, and dignity, and he protested against its being used. He said no such thing, as he did not participate at all in the debate.

By Mr. Smith, of Martin—a bill repealing all stay laws so take effect on and after January 1st, 1869. Was read second time, and on motion of Mr. Sinclair, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sinclair, a bill regulating taxation of the corporate towns. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the chair ordered the bill to be recalled from the Senate and the reference made.

A message was received from the Senate asking the concurrence of the House in Senate bill No. 32, raising a joint committee of five, of the two Houses, to confer with the Governor and heads of departments as to what legislation is immediately necessary to put the machinery of the new State government in operation.

Mr. Bowman moved that the House concur. Carried.

The chair appointed as the House branch of said committee, Messrs. Bowman, Laffin, and Price.

The Senate bill providing for the representation of the stock owned by the State in Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, in the counties of Carteret and Chowan and Lenoir was read.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

MASONIC.



"FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY—these three, but the greatest of these is CHARITY."

Franklin's Testimony.

Dr. Franklin was Master of the first lodge organized in Philadelphia, and was for many years an active workman. He understood Masonry, and highly appreciated it. The following is his testimony concerning it:

"Freemasonry, I admit, has its secrets. It has secrets peculiar to itself, but of what does these principally consist? They consist of signs and tokens, which serve as testimonials of character and qualification, which are conferred after due course of instruction, and examination. These are of no small value; they speak a universal language, and are a passport to the support and attention of the world. They cannot be lost so long as memory retains its power. Let the possessor of them be expatriated, shipwrecked, or imprisoned; let him be stripped of everything in the world, still these credentials remain, and are available for use as circumstances may require. The good effects which they have produced are established by the incontrovertible history. They have stayed the up-lifted hand of the destroyer; they have softened the separation of the tyrant; they have subdued the rancor of malevolence, and broken down the barrier of political animosity and sectarian alienation. On the battle-field, in the solitude of the uncultivated forest, or in the busy haunts of the crowded city, they have made men of the most hostile feelings rush to aid each other."—*Masonic Review*.

Charity Begins at Home.

Charity, as a principle of action, consists in the love of God and our neighbor or brother, or the disposition of loving God with our heart and our neighbor and brother as ourselves. But it is also used for the effect of this principle or moral virtue, which consists in supplying the necessities of others, whether with money, counsel or assistance.

True Masonic charity, however, includes both the principle and the legitimate effects which naturally follow. And whenever the genuine principle exists, suits of kindness, benevolence and love will naturally flow forth, even as streams issue forth from the ever living and overflowing fountain. Charity is the first of the three cardinal graces. "Now abideth faith, hope and charity; but, the greatest of these is charity." Thus is true Masonic fraternal love, a principle of action whose effects are true to the cause and well deserves the name of charity. With, out further commending the principle, we write of the sentiment of the maxim. Naturally, charity begins at home. If we neglect objects of charity at home, or in our own Lodge, or within the circle of our immediate acquaintance, to extend our good deeds to Lodges and Masons abroad, our sincerity and motives and our character are suspected, and there is ground of suspicion. For it is in the order of nature to relieve, first, by our liberality and benefactions, those connected with us—our families, our brethren around us, those of our own Lodge and our own jurisdiction. If we neglect to provide for them, we evince that disaffection towards them which will belie all pretense of liberality abroad, and we violate plain Masonic injunction. But true Masonic charity does not end at home. The circle of its contributions and benefactions beginning at home, is ever enlarging, and if alidity and means allow, even until it encompasses the remotest bonds of Masonic dominion—the whole body of Masonry. But some brethren use an excuse for not extending their generosity to their brethren now suffering in the South. This is not Masonry; this is not the truth of charity. Masonic charity begins but never ends at home.

AGED MASONRY.—In the class of persons does Freemasonry appear as a charming, open door to its age, so much grace and dignity, as it up to the age. To such, it is truly a crown of glory. I always feel like doing my part in a Lodge room, even when I am presiding as Master, when an old man comes in. I have paid many a grateful pilgrim age to the graves of aged Masons. The influence of the age Masonic workings is deservedly large. Our order having so much of traditionary character, this is both natural and creditable to the members.

A SABBATH KEEPING MILLER.—After I was convinced of sin, said a miller, I continued to work my mill and sell meal and flour on the Lord's day as usual. But in this practice I became very uneasy, being continually followed by these words, "Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day." I at last determined, whatever might be the consequence, to give it up. Accordingly, my mills were stopped; I ground no more; and I informed my customers that I should serve them no longer on the Sabbath, and hoped they would come on a Saturday evening. Some pitied me; others said they would go to other shops; and all thought I should soon break my strange resolution. The next Sabbath they came as usual but were all refused. Their displeasure was general and they went to other millers, the next week, however, many of them came on a Saturday evening, and were served; and in a short time, all or as many as I had before, returned; and now, so far from being poorer, on account of this determination to keep the Sabbath, which many of them said would be my ruin, I am this day at least one thousand pounds richer than I was before I made the resolution.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax says that:—The new nickname thing as is "Radicals." I had rather be called a Radical than a rebel at any time. I am Radical for right against wrong; for liberty against slavery; for justice against tyranny—a Radical friend of my country, and a Radical hater of every enemy of my native land; I believe in a Radical government of the people, by the people, for the people, and I sympathize with the Radical who are trying to initiate our free institutions in Greece, Italy, France, Ireland and Mexico. I wish to see a web of republics encircle the globe.

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Leaves Tuesdays at 6 a. m.

Morgantown Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
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